cong at the war lasts, and that, even if England and the Duited Stare are by the buse of mations detarred from selling vessels to Unite and Peru, they will always have it in their pure to guerale anything they wan underhand, so long as they have known or credit whe each to pay, and until the last of the navy South or Central sunction republics has come to an open declaration of war with Spain.

Such are some of the prospects opening before this country upon the first real nutbreak of hostilities. It is true that statesmen here cherish some hope that "solderstipy" of interests in Mexico my compet France to make common course with Spain, and to screen the latter from harm, at least, so far as any latent hostility with the people, if not with the government of the United States, is concerned; that if anything is very clear, it is that the Emperor of the French is more anations to get out of his own audward strape than to help ofters out of theirs, and if he is allowed to withdraw his troops from Mexico, with even the mere shadow of honor, there is little doubt bout that the Monroe doctrine will be so far reduced to practice has the his oppose who picks a quarred with one transallanic State will have to deal with the whole, and that any stand, be in change it pointion from a colony to an independent State, will always rely on the support of those who have long since gone through the medianophonis much to their savifaction and advantage. Under such enterminates there is absolutely no course left open for Spain except to back out of the Chilean quarred on any terms, and I should by no means be surprised if such were the object nearest to the heart of O'Donnell and his government, no matter how much otherwise his own and the opposition press may bluster, and breathe fire and vengeance against the "vantors and cowards" who have compelled the Covadong to strike the "unsullied" banner of spain.

The Frity Terms and Lawrence pain.

who have compalied the Covadonga to strike the "unsullied" banner of spain.

THE FRIVATEERING PANIC.

(From the London Shipping Gazotte, Feb. 5.]

A letter from Casiz of the 31st ult. says:—

We learn from hilbao, Barudon a and other ports, as well as here, that great con-ternation exists among the shipping interest in consequence of the appearance of Chilean crusers in spanish waters; and that the promise of the government to parsee them—a promise made in a circular to the authorities of all the search selection of no condidence. A suppower of Bilbao, who is now at Holyhead, has written to his friends at home that a pluted excel of a ge siz, armed with formidable artillery, has left that port to cruise against Spanish ships on the nother a act; and that two privateers have quitted Liverpool—one to provel about Cape St. Vincent, the other about the Canaries—to intercept all the Spanish ships they can. Every hour, too, we expect to hear that the two inventeers fitted out at Glasgow—one called the Clart, the—formatio—and perhaps others, have sailed to commence—berations. It is proposed to arm as cruisers the steamers of Lopez & Co., of Martorell & Co., of the Navigation and Industry Company, and of other steam mavigation companies; but with the greatest efforts it will not be possible to put as many uses it after a date chilean can, provided he genement of Great Britain continues to allow them to buy privateers. The damage which privateers can do to Spain is immense. The principal commerce of this country is done with those is hadds is aimost fabulous. C ba and Puerto Rico alone contribute 40,000,000 plastres annually, clear of all deduction, to the spanish Treasury; and the Spanish otherals in the islands, from governors down to office porters, pocked at least the triple of that sum; and yet the islands continue to do a trade which cariches, in one way or another, more than three-fourths of the merchants in this country.

THE HUESCAR MANNED BY THE SHENANDOAH's

THE HUESCAR MANNED BY THE SHENANDOAH

CHANTS.

(Madrid (Feb. 3) Correspondence of London Times.]
The reports floating in many of the French and English newspapers and the heated imagination of the Spaniards are actually crowding the seas around us with Peruvian and Chilean vessels. An iron clad corvette and ram has been driven into the sty stress of weather. She bears the name of Hessart, and carries a Peruvian flag. The commander is falcedo, and she has on board the functions of the Shemada sh. Another was this or pribears the name of Hussear, and carries a Peruvian flag. The commander is raised on, and she has on board the founder rece of the Shemad ab. Abother war ship or privateer, Chilean or Peruvian, called the Iruzzura, has gone for shelter from the same stormy weather to Antwerp. Another most highly finished fron frigate, the Independence, bearing theiry gone, a sailing onder Chilean or Peruvian colors. She has been lately built in England, according to all the recent principles of naval and military art, a formidable foe.

\*\*Recent intelligence alliddes to some other Peruvian vossels sailing from English ports and lately seen at Cherbourg. There is one more mentioned under the name of the English docks within a week. The appearance of all these enemies in so close a proximity has given rise to apprehensions not only for the sacturity of the coast. The Leon Espand evinces some uncasiness lest the Independencia should "show herest" off Cadiz, Barcelona, cantander, Valencia or any other important town, and either bombard or burn it from pure love of mischiel?" Neither are the Leon's fears tranquitized by the presence in the Epanish ports of the Gerona and two or three more first class screw frigates, for "what could one of these," it are, class screw frigates, for "what could one of these," it are, class screw frigates, for "what could one of these," it are, class screw frigates, for "what could one of these," it are, class screw frigates, for "what could one of these," it are, class screw frigates, for "what could one of these," it are, class screw frigates, for "what could one of these," it are class screw frigates, for fwhat could one of these," it are, class screw frigates, for fwhat could one of these," it are, class screw frigates, for fwhat could one of these," it are class screw frigates, for fwhat could one of these," it are class screw frigates, for fwhat could one of these," it are class screw frigates, for fwhat could one of these," it are class screw frigates, for fwhat could one of these," It are class sc this widespread alarm, and this imminence and ormalpresence of danger, we hear as yet of no mischief done;
and "nobody so me one penny the worse." The
commercial neopie at Bilibao have held meetings with
a view to propose to their brethren at the other principal ports a me scheme of mutual instrance against lone.
Biody to accrue to their shapping from president. The
owners and misters of ships at harcelona are equally
deliberating about the best means to protect their commerce, especially the coasting tende. A certain number
of Calaionian and other deputies have joined in a committee with a view to sugest to government the expediency of allowing merchant exists to are and equip
themselves so as to sever a prinsteer, against the Perusions and Oblients. Two of these Catalans, one of them
an experienced sailor, have hid before the Minister
of Marine a new contrivance by which they undertake to
"curiasser and blinder a vessel at a very little cost, in a
very few days, and to make them far botter sailors than
they were before." Wonders will never cease. The
steamer belonging to the Transatlantic Company which
left Cadix yesterday, having on board the mail for the
West Indies, had to be easoried by the frigate Gerona
It seems that the same at amer, Frincipe Allomso, after
leaving harbor, was recalled, and until last evening was
made to await further orders of the government.

# THE PLATE WAR.

The Mediatios Movement-Quarrel Between Chil and Uruguay—The Chilean and Spapsh War.

There is a acrimonious diplomatic quarrel going on betwee Chile and Uruguay. The latter Power fuses to allow Chilean privateers to bring se Spanish prizes they may capture into her orts, and determines to maintain a strict mentality during the war. The interchange of notes was costinued until the offended Uruguayan government ed the exequatur of the Chilean Minister, and d a decree prohibiting the arrival and sale of prizes, aid threatening with severe penalties all who should in-

fringe upon the neutrality laws.

and threatening with severe penalties all who should infringe upon the neutrality laws.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE PLATE.

[From the Anglo Brazilian Times, Feb. 84]

The news from the Plate is that the Brazilian army ander Oborto had at length reached the neighborhood of the Paraguayan position at Pasco da Patria, and was encamped at Yan Cosme, three or four miles from that crossing on the 23d of December. At the same date the Argentine army and that commanded by General Flores were within a day's march of the same point. These forces, united, comprise some 35,000 of the best equipped and distplined troops of the three nations—namely, 25,000 Brazilians, 9,000 or 10,000 Argentines, and 2,000 Orientals, and possessing a numerous park of rifled cannon. 5,000 Brazilians and likewise arrived at the city of Corrientes, where lumber harracks were being run up for their accommodation and for that of those continually arriving from Brazil. A great deal of sickness prevailed among these hat arrivals, and also among the 12,000 Brazilian troops encamped at San Borja in the Rio Grande do Sul, where an army of reserve was forming, but the more snacoed troops who had been accomplishing the long and diffu til marches from Concordia and Ur-guayans, though travid worn and often barefooted and ragged, are represented as being in a good state of efficiency, and only needing a row days delay to undertake active operations agenest the Paraguayan position at Passo da Fearra, which is evidently regarded by the Paraguayan President as the key to the Paraguayan position at Passo da Fearra, which is evidently regarded by the Paraguayan President as the key to the Paraguayan territory, and as such made the headquarters of Lopez and his main army. Smallpox, measless and fever have been as destructive among the Paraguayan territory, and as such made the Paraguayan territory and as such made the headquarters of Lopez and his main army commended the Paraguayan for the real criss of the campaign is being urged on. Provisions, munitions,

In chains.

In Buence Ayree and the Argentine Confederation generally little had occurred during the fortnight calling or notice. The troubles is some of the back provinces essent to have ceased, though the Indians still contend their depredations. The Great Southern Railway was opened formally to Chascomas on the 14th of Demember. It was expected that the Argentine Central Lailway would be opened as far as Tortugas in January.

The heat of the weather had been verse verse 103 degrees Fahrenheit at Buenor verse or and mas day. This had made marching diffices the seckness on the transports. The carry the suckness on the transports, The carry the suckness of the suffering from this cause, as decerred among the sheep and cattle from ward in watering.

occurred among the sheep and cattle from wars, in watering.

At Montovideo the main point of interest was at breaking of the exequatur of the Chilean Envoy at breaking of the exequatur of the Chilean Envoy at Montevideo, resoluting from a warm correspondence with the Uraguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs, who deel need to accede to the thirlan Envoy's request for permission to bring in and sell Spanish vessels when captured by Chilean privaters, and who issued a proclamation of chilean privaters, and who issued a proclamation of strict neutrality, forbidding prizes of either nation to be brought into Uruguayan ports, and permitting to vessels of war only a stay of twenty-four hours.

### NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

Prosperous Condition of the Republi Arrival of the Chilean Minister at La-guayra-Progress of the Puerto Cabello Railroad-Political Changes in the Interior, &c.

We have news from Venezuela to the 25th January. The country continued perfectly tranquil and its pros

perity was materially advancing.

The Todd arrived at Laguayra on the 19th, having board the distinguished poet Senor M. A. Matta, as Chl-lean Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela. On the 23d a magnificent meeting took place at Caraccas, in felicita-tion of his arrival.

The Comercio of Puerto Cabello states that since the arrival of Mr. R. Fairlie, consulting engineer of the rail-oad company and one of the London directors, the work had been going forward more rapidly, and the first track, from the wharf to the Palite, was expected to be already in

the whart to the Palito, was expected to be already in February.

General Arcsmendt had retired from the Presidency of the State of Guiana and gone to the capital on business connected with the railroad in contemplation.

The Legislature of Carabobo met on the 8th at Valencia, when Colonel Cosme Peroso was elected President, Senor M. Mazo Vice President, and Senor Licenclate Pedro Bermudez Secretary.

The proposed annexation of Cojedes into this State had passed a second reading.

The Legislature of Guiana closed its sittings on the 7th of December.

## OUR SOUTH AMERICAN BUTTRESSES.

The American civil war was an opportunity not lost signt of by the aggressive Powers of Europe; but their efforts to obtain a footbold on this continent have been failures. The dissensions which were to destroy us and repair their shattered fortunes ended too soon for Euro pean interests, and the consequences now recoil upon those nations. It is evident to every one as well as to the sagaand that Maxim lian's empire must soon fall of its own weight, without the kick which we may in our impaweight, without the kick which we may in our impatience give it in a year or two. England is paying dear for the one-sided neutrality with which she a ded and abetted the South, and strove to weaken by dividing us. Spain, too, has met with disaster in St. Domingo, and more lately in Chile, while her intestinal difficulties show the rapid dissolution of the imbedie old country.

The suppression of the rebellion in this country was the only safety from European aggression of the numer-ous miniature republics which have grown up, as Mr. Seward says, under the shadow of our own. The cause of union with us was the cause of union with them, and its success was their safety. They have not been slow to perc ive this. They have hastened to seek safety, not only from foreign foes, but internal enemies, in all ances with and recognition from us, as in the case of St. Do-mineo and Hayti, and in the termation of strong defensive alliances against their common enemy, as in the case of Feru, Chile, Ecuador and Bolivia against Spain. Oir success has given them a strength they did not before have. The South American States are our buttresses, as Mr. Seward denominated St. Domingo and Hayti. They receive their strength from us, and depend on us for existence. In return, they do duty as outposts, wara ng ds of the aggressive approaches of European Powers not strong enough to attack the main republican fortress, and thus become identified with us as a part of the great structure of republicanism which aiready con-trois this continent and overshadows Europ. There is now silently progressing in America a revolution of preportions and importance such as the world never saw before. Republicanism is at this time taking giant strides of progress, and accomplishing such a change in the political institutions of both North and South America as must within a very few years change the entire charac-ter of both, and require not only the political but goo graphical reconstruction of the continent. The may which we give to-day of our South American buttresses will not be the map of South America in a decade or two and the description which we publish now will not be true of them then. In the league lately formed by the repub-lican States of South America we see the first progressive step of republicanism leading to greater prosperity the line of their departure for greater destinies.

THE STATES AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS. The several States of South America are known, organ ized and governed as follows:-

COLOMBIA, OR NEW GRANADA-Republic ; President

Thomas Cyprian de Mosquera.

Venezuela—Republic; President, Juan C. Falcon
BEITISH GUIANA—Governor Francis Hincks, C. B. FRENCH GUIANA-Colony of France. Deten Guana-Colony of Holland.

ECCADOR-Republic; President, Jose Antonio Carrion.
PERU-Republic; President or Dietator, Mariano F.

BRAZIL-Empire ; Emperor, Dom Pedro II. BeLivia-Republic ; President, Gen

PARAGUAY-Dictatorship ; President, Francis Sola

Lopez. CHILE-Republic : President, Jose Josquin Perez. ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION-Republic ; President, Bar-

thoie Mitro. Unuquay-Republic ; President, Prudencio Berro.

# THE PACIFIC COAST STATES.

Though first in size and in wealth of the South Ameri can states, Brazil is not the most important in our pre-sent connection, and we proceed to speak of the Panillo coast States first, because of their near relation to the contest with monarchical institutions in which they are

# Chite.

STATISTICS. A glance at the map will best show the geographical A gance at the map will best show the geographic relations of Chile to the other States. Her boun-dary formation is curious, but not less so than that of the surface of the country, which is formed almost entirely by the western slope of the Andes mountains. The streams all have a westerly flow through mountain passes rather than valleys, and the country is undulating; yet it is by no means sterile and barren. The table lands are very fertile, while the washings of the mountains keep the small but numerous valleys or coves annually renewed with rich soil. The climate is highly suitable to vegetation, and is considered to be among the most healthy and genial in the South American continent.

The chief wealth of the State is in its numerous min Within twenty-use leagues of Copiapo, the principal northern town, and within the single province of Atacama, there are nineteen silver mining districts, contain ing two hundred and seventy-five mines, worked in 1850 by about three thousand miners; and also several gold and numerous copper mines. In 1851 the mining district of Calders exported 2,500,000 pounds of silver ore, 3,600,000 cunces of silver in bars and ingots, and \$4,000,000 in value of copper ores. In 1857 the copper mines of the produced in value and exported to the amount of \$10,760,589. The coal found in the Chilean not for smelting, purposes. They have been successfull

Chile has five hundred miles of railways, and ranks the fifth of the countries possessing such improvements, if we take into consideration its surface and population.

The area of the State is estimated at 249,952 square miles. The population in 1865 was about 1,814,287. The revenue of the State-for 1862 was \$6,287,185, and the ex penditures \$4,223,632. The total public debt, foreign and domestic, is \$14,519,625. The exports in 1864 amounted to \$27,242,853, and the imports to \$18,867,365. The standing army numbers 3,000 men. The militia returns muster about 100,000. The navy consists of five armed steamers, mounting thirty guns.

The Spaniards, after the conquest of Peru in 1530, found the Indian tribes which inhabited Chile paying allegtance to the Peruvian Incae, and determined on its occupation also. The war which ensued resulted, in 1561, by a treaty made on the present site of Bubesine, by which the dominion of Spain was activae-leged. Chile was thenceforth a vicercyalty of Spain until 1850, when the State revotted, and succeeded, after a sixteen years war, in throwing off the yoke of spain and establishing a republic, which has extend, with accord stight and brief interruptions, in the present time. Two revolts against the legal authoritife occurred in 1851. The first was begun by Colonel Urriols, and it found its end is the

single battle which that officer fought and in which he was killed. The second was led by General Cruz, a defeated candidate for the Presidency; but it failed.

The following is the government of Chile as at pr Foreign Minister Alvaro Corarrubias,
Minister of Jusice Frederic Errazuriz,
Minister of Funance Alexandre Reyes.
Vinister of War Colonel J. Manuel Pinto.
General in Chief of the Armies, General Manuel Bulnes
Gon'h ander of the Navy Flag Officer Juan Williams Reoviledo.

The leg. slative power is vested in a Congress, consist-ings for a Ho use of Delegates, composed of seventy-two members, chosen directly by the people for three years, and a remate of twenty members, chosen by electors for nine years; one whird of the latter being chosen every third year.

nine years; one waitd of the fatter being chosen every third year.

The present Pres dent is Don José Joaquin Perez. He was born in Santiage. March, 1801, and was Secretary of the Chilean Legation to this country in 1827. In 1830 he was made Counsil Gene at 10 France. In 1833 he returned to Chile and was elect, d a deputy to the National Congress. He was the k uniter from Chile to Buenos Ayres who was sastrun-ental in bringing about the war of 1840 between Chik. And the Argeotine republic on the one side and Peru and. Bolivia on the other. In 1844 Perez was appointed P. Vovisional Minister of Finance, and in 1846, on the dea th of the regular minister, he was confirmed in that position. From 1849 to 1850 he was Home and Foreign k inister. In 1850-31 he was President of the Chamber of D Putics, and in 1857 occupied the same post in the Sea. Ne. From 1838 to 1851 he was Privy Counseller under the administration of President Manuel Montt. In 1850 he are elected President for five years, his term expiring on the 18th of September of the present year.

Peru, the first State to join Chile in opposition to the aggressions of Spain, is of far greater size, strength and wealth, in area and resources. The area of the State is 508,986 square miles. The Andes mountains traverse the State and separate it into three regions, each of the state and separate it into three regions, each of which may almost be said to have a climate of its own. The central or Montana district is composed of the table land, and has an average elevation of twelve thousand feet above the ocean, and a temperature which produces a mild and salubrious and very bealthy climate. The mountain valleys are exceedingly fertile and produce the cereals of this cl mate in fine proportion to the agre. The extensive pastures of this region are chiefly devoted to raising sheep, of which there are large flocks. The dis-trict east of the Andes, a part of what is called the "Great Central Plain of South America," partakes in a less de-gree of the climate natural to the temperate zones, and is principally uncultivated, being covered by dense for-ests of tropical trees. The district west of the Andes, known as the Valles, and sometimes called the coast dis-trict, has an average breadth of sixty or seventy miles and an unhealthy climate. Rains, which are frequent on the mountains and easterly slopes, seldom fall here, though heavy fogs and dows are frequent. The climate of the western district is sultry and unhealthy, and the region is arid and timberless. The western district is rich in mine rals, producing iron, copper, tin, coal and nitrate of soda. The islands belonging to Peru are also very rich in guano, from which the principal revenue of the State is produced. The two islands of Chincha and Lopez alone contain deposits of 46,000,000 tons of this material, without taking into consideration the other small

islands and deposits.

The principal cities are Lima, the capital, population about 150,000; Callao, the port of Lima, 10,000; Pisco, 30,000; Arequipa, 30,000, and Truxillo, about 16,000 The population of the State in 1859 was 2,500,000. revenue in 18c1 amounted to \$21,245,632, of which \$16, 921,751 was derived from the sale of guano alone, and the remainder from customs. The expenditures for the same year were \$21,446,466, or just a fraction ever two hundred thousand dollars more than the receipts. The public debt in 1862 was \$23,458,761. The exports in 1860 lie debt in 1862 was \$23,458,761. The exports in 1860 were valued at \$35,078,424; the imp ris at \$18,428,305. The standing army in 1862 numbered, of infantry, 8,400, cavairy 1,200, artiliery 1,000, gondarmeric 5,406; total, 16,008. The navy in the same year was composed of six steamers, carrying 72 guns; one armed sailing brig of 12 guns; three transports, 10 guns; one atoam transport and six hulks—making a total of 17 vessels and 94 guns. As iron-clad corvette, built in England, was at Brest, France, on January 23, en route to Peru. The personnel of the navy embraced 127 officers, \$1,070 seamen, 469 marines and 335 artillerists—in all 1,874. The merchant marine in 1861 amounted to 110 vessels, measuring 24,234 tona.

178 HISTORY.

The generally a copted history of Peru under the Incas is, of course, founded on very doubtful material. Halbon, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, started an expedition in 1511 against Peru, which was the origina El Doredo of the Spaniards, but failed to occupy the country. His successor, Pizarro, succeeded on his second attempt in 1533, and built the city at present known as attempt in 1533, and built the city at present known as Lima. The Spaniards held possession of it, despite of endlers dissensions among themselves, until 1521, when the people revolted, and under General San Martin and Simon Bolivar, suce eded in establishing their independence in 1825. About the same time Bolivar resigned his Detatorship and succeeded in separating the present State of Boliva from Peru. The latter State in 1826 abotished the constitution adopted under Bolivar, and framed one in imitation of that of this country, under which it has a nee existed with increasing prosperity. In 1836 Boliva made war on Peru, and for a time held it subjugated, but in 1839 the confederation was dissolved and the twe States resumed their original forms of government. Stavery was abolished in Feru by the terms of the Declaration of Independence in 1821, but not practically so until 1855, when General Castilla freed the slaves by proclamation.

The motives of Peru in Joning Chile in the war against the mother country, have lately been promulgated by the Peru ian Secretary of State of Foreign Minister, Don Forbio Pachece; and are stated to be in order to "avoid the future dangers with which the State inds their menaced by the new pretensions of Spain; to gain requaration for offenses received, and to unite with chile

menaced by the new pretensions of Spain; to gain reparation for offenses r ceived, and to units with this and the other republics in a treaty for mutual protection, and for the purpose of checking Spain in her absorptive and aggressive policy in South America."

eighty-six members. The ministers and senators form the cabinet.

\*\*\*ARTCH OF THE PRESIDENT OF PERU.\*\*
Mariano I. Prado, President or supreme ruler of the republe, was born in the centre of the Andes, in 1826. From his carlest youth he has been distinguished for his bravery, enterprise and military genius. In 1834 his was engaged in the revolution of Don Ramon Castilla, which overthrew the administration of President Rulino Jose Echenique, and commanded a fine cavalry regiment. He was rewarded by being made Governor of the province of Arequipa, which position be heid when the revolution against President Pezet began in 1855. The immediate cause of this revolution was the signing of the treaty of vallac, be tween Pezet and the Spanish Admiral Pareja, who lately committed suicide. The Peruvians suspected Pezet of treason, refused to abide by his trarty, and under the leadership of Prado succeeded in deposing him. Prado raised an army of twelve thousand men and defeated Pezet in a pitched battle, whi h gave him possession of Jima, where, on the 6th of November, 1865, he was made Dictator, or supreme chief of the nation. He shortly after—January 15, 1866—declared war against Spa n, and formed the alliance with Chile. Colonel Prado is young, brave, honest and patrio ic. He refused the rank of a general, and is devoted with all his abilities to defend his country's honer and develop its progress.

# Bolivia.

STATISTICS AND TOPOGRAPHY. Very nearly the same description as regards topo-graphy will apply to Peru and Bolivia. The latter, like not more than one-half its area of \$73,298 miles is under or capable of cultivation. The climate of the valleys is too hot for sheep, but vast herds of cattle feed on the banks of the rivers, sed llama, guanaco, vicuna and various wild specimens of the mule, inhabit the mountains. The principal vegetable productions are cocoa of the finest quality, cotton, indigo, rice, barley, cats, potatoes, sugar cane, maize, Peruvian bark and numerous other drugs, and various timbers fit for every purpose. Gold is found in all the rivers. The region around La Paz and Lake Titicaca is said to be very rich in gold deposits. The productiveness of the silver mines of Potosi has been very great for many years. Capper, lead, tin, sait and sulphur add to its mineral Statith.

The population of the State in 1856 was 1,957,352, innot more than one-half its area of 473,298 miles is under

mineral @saith.

The population of the State in 1856 was 1,087,302, including about 245,000 Indians, who were fast disappearing. The principal towns are La Paz, population 76,372; Cochabamba, 40,000; Potoni, 22,850; Cobija (the only port), 2,380, and Chuquisson, or La Plats, the capital, population 25,000. The revenue of the State in 1864 was estimated at \$1,976,000, and the expenditures at \$1,730,000. The State now owee only about \$100,000, the uspaid debt of the war of 1857. The standing army numbers only 1,500 men. The State has noway. numbers only 1,500 men. The State has nowavy.

ITS HISTORY.

livia also. It was crected into an independent State by Simon Belivar August 5, 1825, by whom its original constitution was framed. It established a limited monarchy in all but the name, which was repudated by the people in 1829. The consequence has been that in the Accepte of any constitution Bolivia has been rent by diagensions and her strength wasted in jetestinal wars until within a few years past in 1851 General Belzu, its president, re-established the constitution of 1838, and was enabled to give the State something like permanent peace. One of those frequent revolutions which distract the South American States has been going on in Bolivia since August last; but it has not amounted to anything more than a partisan war. The rebels are led by a partisan named Arguedas, who e the loyal forces are commanded by President Melgarejo. Cobija was carried by the rebels November 7, 1865, and they then advanced towards Potosi. The last news from our l'anama correspondent represents an early conflict as probable. The last news from Bolivia gave account of her having joined hands with Peru and Chile to resist the aggressions of Spain. livia also. It was crected into an independent State by

aggressions of Spain.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The government of Bolivia is vested by the constitution in a President, Senate and House of Representatives. The present government is constituted as follows:—
President. General Mariano Melgaruje. Minister of State. Mariano Donato Munoz. Minister of Finance. Ricardo Bustamente. Minister of War Gen. Juan Jose Sanchez.

Minister of Public Instruction. Jorge Oblitas.

Ecuador.

TOPOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS. Ecuador is, like its right and left hand neighbors, New Ecuador s, like its right and left hand neighbors, New Granada and Peru, a truly mountainous country. The climate varies with the elevation of the surface. Although lying directly under the equator, many portions of the State enjoy a delightful temperature. The sea coast is low, hot and sickly; but the eastern slopes and plateaus of the mountain ranges have a warm but not hot climate. The Pacific coast has many indentations, few of which, however, form good harbors; and Guayaquit is the only

port of importance.

The area of the State is 287,638 square miles. The population in 1858 was 1,040,371, of whom 600,000 were hites. The principal cities are Quito, the capital, which has a population of about 80,000, and Guayaquil 22,000 in-The revenue of the State in 1858 amounted to \$991,750, the expenditures to \$1,000,000. The imports in 1861 amounted to the value of \$4,915,280 and the experts to \$2,765,780. The public debt is about \$20,000,000. The State has no standing army or regular navy; but the militia, called the National Guard, numbers 28,000 men, organized into twenty regiments of infantry and eight of sevalry.

ITS HISTORY. Francisco Pizarro and Alvarado conquered Ecuador with four hundred and fifty men in 1852. The province merely vegetated under Spanish rule, which lasted until 1820, when, with Peru, New Granada and other States, and under the lead of Simon Bolivar, it declared and maintained its independence. From 1821 to 1824 Ecuador, New Granada and Venezuela, under the name of Colombia, fought the Spanish forces and finally defeated them. In feated. Ecuador seceded from the Colombia confedera ton in 1831, and has since been an independent republic. From 1831 to 1852, however, the State did not enjoy very protoined peace, being rean by internal dissensions. In the latter year General Flores gave peace to the State. In 1856 General, Francisco Robles became Fresident. Burng his administration a war with Peru disturb d the public peace, but it was of short duration. Flores, who had been the chief disturber of the State for a quarter of a century, established a provisional government in 1862, after a short war with the legal powers under Garcia Noreno. In 1863 Flores declared war against the United States of Colombia, and the two Powers, the latter named under General Mosquera, went to war. Flores invaded Colombia in January, 1854, but was severely defeated, and was gliad to accept the peace which Mosquera proposed in February, 1864. Flores' failure upset his government. He was succeeded by Pres dent Garcia Moreno, in February, 1864. Less than six months afterwards a rebellion was begun against Moreno; but in October tollowing he deteated the robels and captured and shot the principal leadors.

THE GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is the government of the State as at present constituted:— 

The ministry is not known.

K is exceedingly difficult to obtain any reliable information regarding the leading men of South America, their antecelents, politically and otherwise. The frequent revolutions of the States bring forward new men new President of Ecuador, General Jose Antonio Carrion, is a new man to history. All we know of him is that he is a lawyer and professor, and that he succeeded President Garcia Moreno in September last. Under his aim/batration Esuador has signed the treaty with Chile. Persi and Bollvia, and has, like Colombia, virtually joined in the war against Spain.

Colombia, or New Granada.
STATISTICS AND TOPOGRAPHY.
Perhaps the most important of the Pacific coast States
of South America is Colombia, or New Granada. She is also the only one of the States exposed to the aggressions of Spain which has not joined the confederation to oppose that Power; but it is believed that she will soon join that Power; but it is believed that she will soon jo a hands with Chile and Poru. It is also believed and understood shat General Mosquera, who has lately been elected President, will soon arrive from England with two iron-clad war steamers, one of 500 and the other of 900 tons, for which he contracted several menths ago, and which will form the nucleus of the Colombian navy. It is supposed that his arrival will be the signal for the promulgation of a war decree. Columbia has an extensive coast much exposed, and there are also other facts which would seem to make her interests identical with those of her neighbors.

The peculiarities of topograpical configuration and climate noticable in Peru and Bolivia, and produced in each by the Andes mounta na, are noticable also in Now

cach by the Andes mountains, are noticable also in New Granada. There are three ranges of the mountains in this State, and consequently none of the countries of South America presents so varied a physical aspect. In called by the natives "the Heart of the Republic," and to the world as "the Heart of the Andee." There are three districts, as in Peru—the Central, Eastern and Wes-tern—and each with a peculiar climate of its own. The traveller frequently encounters in a single day's journey the four seasons of the year and the vegetable peculiari-ties of the three central zones of the globe, while the tops of the principal peaks of the Andes forever enjoy (?)
the temperature of the arctic circle and are perpetually

Wheat, potatoes, the breadfruit, Peruvian bark, cedar, Wheat, potatoes, the breadfruit, Peruvian bark, cedar, bulsam of tolic, vanilla, lignumvitta, mahogany, wax, caoutchouc, the albataque, the vine of the cross and the arisa, together with other grains, trees, fruks and drugs, grow with but little or no cultivation. The valleys abound in rich, auriferous affuvious of great extent. Though rudely worked its mines produced in 1858 \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth of gold dust, equal in all respects to that of California. One of the provinces of New Granada, Choci, produces all the platinum and another, Muso, the emeralds which are sold in this and other markets. The mines of silver, lead, copper, fron, quickssiver and coal mines of silver, lead, copper, tron, quickenver and coal are innumerable, though not as productive as they might

he made.

The republic is composed of the States of Panama, Bol-tvar, Magdalena, Santander, Antioquia, Boynes, Cundi-namacara, Tolima, Cauca and Fasto. The area of these United States is 521,048 square miles, and the population in 1851 was 2,223,837. We are not in possession of the

The two millions of Indians who originally inhabited The two millions of Indians who originally inhabited New Granada were subjugated in 1536-37 by Ximenes de Quesada and 166 Spaniards, and the country was erected into a vice ropely of Spain. The first effort to throw off the yoke of the mother country was made in 1781; the second in 1786; but both failed. In 1810 the 1781; the second in 1796; but both failed. In 1810 the States again declared their independence, and in conjunction with Venezuela and Peru, and, under Boltvar, succeeded after a nine years' war in establishing their independence. In 1820 New Granada was united in a confederation with Ecuador and enezuela, but this was dissolved in 1830 and the republic of New Granada established. Up to 1860 every revolution which had been attempted was suppressed. In September, 1861, a convention of the liberal party, beaded by General Mosquera as Dictator, sitting at Bogota, substituted the title of New Granada for that of United States of Colombia, and also framed and adopted a new constitution. This action was resisted by General Canal; but in September, 1802, General Mosquera A new constitution was then adopted and put into operation in May, 1963, since which time the country has been at peace under the Presidency of Murilio.

The following is the present organization of the State president. — Gen. Thos. C. de Mosquera. Minister of Interior. — Thoedore Valenausela. Minister of Finance. — Thomas Cuenca. Foreign Minister — Astonio del Real. Minister of War and Navy — Gen. Valerio Barriga. Under the new constitution of Colombia the several States administer their own local affairs, independent of the federal government, the President and the Congress being elected by the States.

being elected by the States.

President Monuers passed through this city on route to Europe about a year ago. While is England be contracted for some war steamers; and in Parus had a long, though not important, interview with the Emperor of France. He is expected to arrive at Bogotta about the end of the present month, and will formally assume the supreme power about the lat of April. It is believed that his first official action will be to desiare war against Spain. He rose by his merit and

personal courage in the army of Bolles, w, which he entered at the age of fourteen, and has a not filled the highest grades of service in civil and mh. ary life. He has been at various times a member of the Colombian Congress and twice President of his native on, 'ntry. His last great effort in the field was his entire over throw of an invading army of Ecuadorians at Cospad, wh. his ave peace and stability to Colombia. This victory was a arked by great clemency shown the conquered. He is a sa atterman, a man of great learning, a naturalist, an elequent writer and speaker, liberal in politics, and a warm frie, 'do o humanity. It was during his first Presidency that,' through his great inducence, the transit of the Isthans was obtained by the Panama Rallroad Company against the efforts of both French and English inferests; and all his public acts have been marked by the largest and most comprehensive views. The family of the Mosqueras is of Spanish origin and great wealth. His brother, Josquin, also once President of Colombia, has several times visited this country, where he took a warm interest in our educational system. He is now in Europe. A son of the General was some years since a temporary resident in this city.

## THE ATLANTIC COAST STATES.

Venezuela. TOPOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS.

The topography of Venezuela as well as its climate and ther peculiarities are similar to those so remarkable in other peculiarities are similar to those so remarkable in Ecuador and New Granada. Its area is 426,712 square miles, and the population about 2,000,000. The chief city is Caracas, the capital, which has a large population. The revenue of the State in 1860 was about \$10,000,000, while the expenditures amounted to about \$12,000,000. The public debt is about \$50,000,000. The standing army numbers 2,000 men. The navy consists of twenty small vessels, mounting in all fifty guns.

Columbus discovered Venezuela (Little Venice) in 1498, and took possession of it in 1499. The colony de-clared its independence of Spain in 1811, but did not gain it until Bolivar's success, in 1824, when the Colom-bian confederation was formed. Venezuela retired from the confederacy in 1831 and adopted a new constitution. Like Ecuador, this act was followed by internal dissen-President, assumed the dictatorship, and ruled for eleven years. He was overthrown in 1859 by a revolution, led by General Jose Antonio Paez, who, however, failed to give peace to the country. In June, 1863, General Paez and General Falcon, the leaders of the two parties, signed the tree y of Carraca. Falcon was elected President, and the country has since been at peace.

GOVERNMENT.
President. Gen. Juan C. Falcon.
Vice President. Antonio Guzman Blan
Foreign Minister Guillermo Tellvillega:
Minister of War and Navy. Manuel E. Bruzual.
Minister of Finance. Guillermo Iribarren.
Attorney General. Dr. Urtaneda.

SKETCH OF THE PRESIDENT.

General Juan C. Falcon is known as a very warm partisan of the independence of South America. He is expected to join Chile and the other republics, and has threatened to send an expedition against Cuba, which he proposes to command in person.

### British Guiana.

British Guiana, or Demarara, is the largest of the three divisions into which the former territory of Guiana has been divided. It is a province of England. It is mostly hilly, and there are few settlements except along the Pomarcon and Essequebo rivers and in the interior on the Demarara and Corentyn rivers. The principal towns are New Amsterdam and Georgetown. The principal towns are New Amsterdam and Georgetown. The principal productions are sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, timber, dye stuffs, &c. The importa in 1855 were \$886,016, and the exports \$1,331,371. The revenue in the same year ated to \$1,275,040, and the expenditure to \$1,197, amounted to \$1,275,040, and the expenditure of \$1,275,040, and the expenditure of \$1,275,040. The area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population 150,000. The province was settled by the Dutch in 1580 and taken by the English in 1781, but restored to Holland in 1883. In 1796 it was again selzed, again released in 1801, but finally soized again by Britain in 1803, and she has since retained her grip on it. The present colonial Governor is Francis Hincks, C. B., who was appointed December 9, 1861.

was appointed December 9, 1801.

SKETCH OF GOVERNOR HINCES.

Governor Hincks is a native of Cork, and settled in Canada, when he became a member of the Provincial Parliament. He was a strenuous advocate of "responsible government." His efforts to obtain the recognition of his principle, that the Governor of Canada should govern through ministers having the condidence of the Canadian Parliament, is said to have contributed no little to the preservation of Canada to the British empire. He was Prime Minister, under Lord Elgin, of Canada. In 1860 made Governor of the Barbadoes, and in 1860 made Governor of British Gulana. Since then he has been created C. B. (Companion of the Bath).

Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, has an area of 30,000 squar niles and a population of about 110,000 inhabitants. The principal cities are Paramaribo, the captal, Batavia, principal cities are Parameribo, the capital, Batavia, Orange and Fredenburg. The principal exports are coffee, molasses, sugar and rum. The imports in 1853 amounted to \$816,474, and the exports to \$1.312,118. The revenue is estimated at \$500,000, and the expendite about the same. The colony was settled by the Dutch in 1850, and left to them by the British when, in 1783, that nation appropriated the largest and richest third of the old province of Guiana.

French Guiana, or Cayenne, is the most easterly calony of Guiana and is a province of France. It has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of about 20,000. In addition to the staples common to Dutch and British Suiana it produces pepper, cloves, cinnamon and nut-megs. The trade in these articles alone amounts to \$3,000,000 annually. The French settled this province in 1604. Great Britain failed in an attempt to seize it in 1809. It is now a penal settlement.

### Brazil. ITS TOPOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS.

The empire of Brazil is very nearly as extensive in su-perficial area as all the rest of South America, possessing as it does nearly four million square miles of territory. the coast it is mountainous. The principal ridge is called the Brazilian Andes. The interior of the country is principally a vast forest, except that in the centre there is a sandy plain, three hundred miles in extent from east to west, which rises into lofty chains of mountains, from thence those rivers proceed which flow into the Amazon and La Plata. Besides these great rivers which rise in Brazil, this country is watered by the Rio Negro, Ria Madeira, Chingu, Toccantius, Parana, Aragus and other nu-merous streams, some of which are tributary to the two large rivers first named. The country is celebrated for its fertility and beauty, and produces in abundance all the colonial productions of the Western Hemisphere, with Brazil and other woods. Cattle of various kinds abound, with deer and other game. The mineral productions are gold, silver, diamonds, emeralds, crystals and other pre-

clous stones.

The population of the empire is estimated at about nine millions. The principal cities are Rio Janetro, the capital; Tannaria, Dramantina, Porto Alegre, San Salvador, Porto Seguro, &a. The revenue of the empire in 1862 was \$29,283,910, and the expenditures \$29,565,560. The public debt is \$96,863,126. The imports of the State sed in 1861-2 to \$61,889,030, and the exports to amounted in 1861-2 to 261,000,000, and the expert to \$67,052,620. The standing army musters fourteen thou-sand men. The navy is composed of forty-three ships in active service, mounting two hundred and fifty guns, and manned by six hundred and eighty-nine officers and two thousand eight hundred men.

HISTORY.

Brazii was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500, and though occasionally in the hands of the English and Dutch, it remained a colony of Portugal until 1822. In 1808 John VI., then Prince Regent of Portugal, fled from his country and before the invasion of Napoleon, from his country and before the invasion of Napoleon, and emigrated with his family to Brazil, where he was in 1815 crowned monarch of the united kingdom of Portural, Brazil and Algarve. In 1821 John VI. returned to Portugal and assumed the crown of that kingdom, at the same time appointing his son Dom Pedro Regent of Brazil. In the year following the Brazilians, provoked by oppressive acts of the Portuguese Cortes, rebelled, declared their independence and made Dom Pedro Emperor under the title of Pedro I. This monarch reigned until 1831, when he abdicated (April I) in favor of his son Pedro, then a child of five years. A regency was appointed by the Brazilians to conduct the government. Pedro II., the present Emperor, was born Docember 2, 1822, and was crowned Emperor in 1841, though he had ascended the throne a year before. Under his spirited management the country has materially advanced in prosperity.

The Emperor married in 1843 the Princess Teresa Christina Maria, daughter of Frances I., King of the Two Skeilies, by whom he has two children, both daughters. In 1843 a sister of the Emperor married the Prince de Joinville, who was in this country during the first years of the late war.

THE GOVERNEENT.

The empire is divided into twenty provinces. The

Minister of War..... Angelo Monis du Sit Minister Agriculture... Antonio Francisco

Argentine Republic.

The Argentine Confederation consists of fourteen pre-vinces, of which the newly reincorporated one of Bueno vinces, of which the newly reincorporated one of Suence Ayres is the largest. The area is 542,789 square miles, excluding the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Patagona, the latter of which is considered a part of the confederation, though figuring on the map as a separate State. The total area is estimated at 901,552 square miles, and the total pepulation at 1,391,800. The public revenue of the Argentine Republic was, in 1864, \$7,005,322. The expenditures are not known. Since the adoption of a more liberal commercial system the wealth of the Argentine Republic has increased so rapidly that the experts of wool from Montevidee, which amounted twenty years age to 10,000,000 pounds of inferior quality per annum, have increase to 75,090,000 pounds of superior quality. The number of horned cattle is estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 head. The public dobt, including that of Buenos Ayres, which, on the roturn of that State to the confederacy was assumed by the general government, amounts to \$28,482,621. of that State to the conveceracy was assumed by the general government, amounts to \$28,482,621. The regular army of Buenos Ayres alone was at the time of its annexation 12,000 strong, and the navy consisted of ten river steamers and six sailing vessels. The total of the allied forces now employed by the republic in the war on Paraguay is estimated at about 75,000 mea.

The several provinces composing the republic were as one time colonies of Spain, but gained their independence in 1810. In July, 1816, they formed a republic under the name of the "United Provinces of the Rio de in Plata," and thus existed until 1831, when the constitution creating the Argentine' Confederation was adopted. A still stronger union was formed by the adoption of a new constitution in 1854. Business Ayres, which had severally was represented to the republic in 1860, after coded, was reincorporated to the republic in 1980, after a short war, and the constitution revised so as to satisfy the conquered. The war which shortly after was begun-with Paraguay served to unite the different States in a still closer union.

GOVERNMENT.

The following is the present government of the re-

lie:

President.

Bartholomi Mitre.

Vice President.

Marcos Paz.

Foreign Minister.

Rufno de Elizaide.

Minister of the Interior

Guillerme Rawson.

Law Garrale Garage.

The republic of Uruguay is about the same size as that of Paraguay, containing 73,538 square miles, and size resembles that country in its superficial aspects. Along the coast it is level, but inland it is very undulating and mountainous. It is not very productive, except of cattle and horses, which form the chief source of wealth. The population in 1880 was about 250,000. The State revenue in 1861 amounted to \$3,579,802, and the expenditures to about the same amount. The public debt in the same year was \$20,000,000, exclusive of a small in the same year was \$20,000,000, exclusive of a small debt of \$242,000 due to England. The army numbers of regular troops \$2,500; but it is stated that it now has in the field for the war against Paraguay at least 50,000 men. A circular regarding the condition of the State, published by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1963, estimates the imports of the year provious at \$12,000,500, and the exports at \$10,000,000. Diplomatic relations between Uruguay and Chile, and, we believe, others of the Pacific coast States, have been for some time interrupted by and through Spanish influence with the former.

## Paraguay.

The name Paraguay was at one timb applied to the greater part of the southern regions of South America, along the Atlantic coast, but is now confined to the MERC. mountainous and unfertile country, as shown on our map. In extent it is only 72,000 square miles, and its population is less than that of New York city and Brooklyn. The revenue of the State in 1839 amounted to \$2,433,409, but the expenditures are not known. The public debt is about \$1,000,000. The standing army consists of 15,000 men, but the militial reserves give it a force of 50,000 men. The navy consists entirely of marine river vessels, to the number of fifteen steamens. The arrivals and departures by the La Plate river the 1859 were estimated at 412 vessels, of an aggregate measurement of 15,650 tons. The value of the imports in 1859 was \$1,731,268, and of the exports about \$1,500,788. ntainous and unfertile country, as shown on ou

HISTORY. Paraguay was first settled by Mendoza, in 1536, and Faraguay was first sottled by Mondoza, in 1536, and was for a long time a vice royalty of Peru. The Peruguayana attained their independence in 1811. In 1816 a dictatorship was setablished by Don Carlos Astendo Lopez, who governed the State with almost unlimited powers until 1862, when he died. He was succeeded by his son, Francia Folano Lopez, who remains in power at the present time under the title of President, but with the powers of a dictator. He has the right smong others of appointing a successor by will.

\$1,509,788.

THE PRESENT WAR IN PARAGUAY.

with vigor.

The following is the government or the republic, as the dictatorship of Paraguay is called by courtesy:

President. Francis Solano Lopes.
Secretary of the Interior Francis Sanches.
Secretary of War and Navy. Col. Venancio Lopes.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Jose Berger.
Secretary of the Treasury. Mariano Gonzales.

Important Counterfeiting Case, BATCH OF FIFTY CENT FORGED STAMPS SEN TO THE AMOUNT OF ABOUT ONE THOUS DOLLARS.

m which an Italian, named Felix Capretti, is charged with having had in his possession a quantity of fifty consciounterfeit stamps, amounting to about \$1,000.

Mr. Bell, United States Assistant District Attorney, ap-

Mr. Bell, United States Assistant District Attorney, ap-peared for the prosecution, and ex-Judge Stuart for the defendant. The facts are disclosed in the subjoined cel-

defendant. The facts and disclosed in the subjoined overdence:—
George Brauno sworn—I have known the defendant two months; was introduced to him by a person named Austoni; Capretti asked me the day I met him to begy some counterfeit money from him; I refused; he said if I wanted to sell some he would let me have it for elabteen per cent; he said in case I sold them he would give me wnat I could make—eighteen per cent; I refused to do such business, and he asked Austoni if he could trust me with a bundle of counterfeit money, and if sai, he would pay me two dollars a day to keep it for him; he told me he would meet me in the evening, at seven a procery store, and there he would trust me with the maney; I met him there in the evening, and he told me that if I would keep it for him he would give me whatever was right; we then took a drink and I went home, taking the money with me; I put this money away as home until I was arrested; I was arrested and I went home, taking the money with me; I put this money away as home until I was arrested; I was arrested as the junction of Canal and Walker streets, in a beer maloon; I had the money with me when I was arrested. Crore-examined by ex\_Judge Stuart—I live as 47 Creaby street with my wife; I kept the money behind some pistures; no one knew I had it but the defendant and Auston; I have known Austoni for two years and a half; I do not know that he make as living by selling counterfeit money; Austoni saw me on the day of my arrest and told me to get the bundle and meet Capretti at the place of my arrest; I did so and the officers arrested me; the Marshal that Capretti gave me the measy; I have heaven and I manned a respect to the money of the money is to the money of the hard and the prison that I did not got the money of the hard and the prison that I did not got the money of the way before New Tear's Day; Capretti and to me some days before New Tear's Day; Capretti money; to depone of or the best day before New Tear's Pay; I mid I had found we have the money; I wo or thr George Brauno sworn-I have known the defer